

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION**

CHARISSE MILLER,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	No. 1:19-cv-04346-TWP-TAB
)	
CIVIL,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

**ENTRY GRANTING MOTION TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*,
SCREENING AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE**

This matter is before the Court on Plaintiff Charisse Miller’s (“Miller”) “Request to Proceed in District Court Without Prepaying the Filing Fee” ([Filing No. 2](#)). Because she is allowed to proceed *in forma pauperis*, this action is also subject to screening pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

I. DISCUSSION

A. Filing Fee

Miller’s motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*, without prepaying fees or costs ([Filing No. 2](#)) is **granted**. While *in forma pauperis* status allows a plaintiff to proceed without pre-payment of the filing fee, the plaintiff remains liable for the full fees. *See Robbins v. Switzer*, 104 F.3d 895, 898 (7th Cir. 1997) (*in forma pauperis* litigants remain liable for the filing fee; “all [28 U.S.C.] § 1915(a) does for any litigant is excuse the pre-payment of fees”). The Court does not have the authority to waive the filing fee, and it remains due despite Miller’s *in forma pauperis* status. *Fiorito v. Samuels*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84869, at *5 (C.D. Ill. June 30, 2016) (“[c]ourt does not have the authority to waive a filing fee”); *McDaniel v. Meisner*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS

106067, at *12 (E.D. Wis. Aug. 12, 2015) (same). The filing fee for *in forma pauperis* litigants is \$350.00. No payment is due currently; however, the \$350.00 balance remains owing.

B. Screening

District courts have an obligation under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) to screen complaints before service on the defendant and must dismiss the complaint if it is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim for relief, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. Dismissal under the *in forma pauperis* statute is an exercise of the court's discretion. *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 34 (1992). In determining whether the complaint states a claim, the court applies the same standard as when addressing a motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). *See Lagerstrom v. Kingston*, 463 F.3d 621, 624 (7th Cir. 2006). To survive dismissal under federal pleading standards,

[the] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face. A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.

Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Thus, a “plaintiff must do better than putting a few words on paper that, in the hands of an imaginative reader, *might* suggest that something has happened to her that might be redressed by the law.” *Swanson v. Citibank, N.A.*, 614 F.3d 400, 403 (7th Cir. 2010) (emphasis in original).

C. The Complaint

In this civil action, *pro se* plaintiff Miller has filed a fill-in-the-blank “Complaint for Violation of Civil Rights.” ([Filing No. 1](#).) She has checked the box for a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim against “state or local officials” and identified “civil” as the defendant. *Id.* at 1, 3. She alleges that the “events” took place in “Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, and Indianapolis”. *Id.* at 4. Miller’s facts

underlying the claim are stated only as “stolen possession food money clothes shoes.” *Id.* She does not explain any relief that she is seeking. *Id.* at 5.

D. Dismissal of Complaint

Miller has failed to state a claim for relief, provide factual allegations to support a claim, or identify a defendant. Accordingly, the Complaint is subject to dismissal for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. “Courts . . . have an independent obligation to determine whether subject-matter jurisdiction exists, even in the absence of a challenge from any party.” *Arbaugh v. Y&H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 514 (2006). A court “must raise the issue *sua sponte* when it appears that subject matter jurisdiction is lacking.” *Buethe v. Britt Airlines*, 749 F.2d 1235, 1238 (7th Cir. 1984); *see also Evergreen Square of Cudahy v. Wis. Hous. & Econ. Dev. Auth.*, 776 F.3d 463, 465 (7th Cir. 2015) (“federal courts are obligated to inquire into the existence of jurisdiction *sua sponte*”). “When a federal court concludes that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the complaint in its entirety.” *Arbaugh*, 546 U.S. at 514, *quoted in Miller v. Herman*, 600 F.3d 726, 730 (7th Cir. 2010); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3) (“If the court determines at any time that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the action.”).

E. Opportunity to Show Cause

Miller shall have through **Monday, December 2, 2019**, by which to show cause why judgment consistent with this Entry should not issue. *See Luevano v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 722 F.3d 1014, 1022 (7th Cir. 2013) (“Without at least an opportunity to amend or to respond to an order to show cause, an [*in forma pauperis*] applicant’s case could be tossed out of court without giving the applicant any timely notice or opportunity to be heard to clarify, contest, or simply request leave to amend.”).

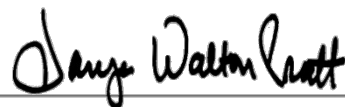
If Miller elects to file an amended complaint, she should conform to the following guidelines: (a) the amended complaint shall comply with the requirement of Rule 8(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that pleadings contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief . . . ,” which is sufficient to provide the defendants with “fair notice” of the claim and its basis; *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007) (per curiam) (citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) and quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)); (b) the amended complaint must include a demand for the relief sought; (c) the amended complaint must identify what legal injury Miller claims to have suffered and what persons are responsible for each such legal injury; and (d) the amended complaint must include the case number referenced in the caption of this Entry.

II. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, Miller’s Request to Proceed in District Court Without Prepaying the Filing Fee ([Filing No. 2](#)) is **GRANTED**. Having screened the Complaint, the Court finds it is subject to dismissal for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. Miller is granted leave to file an amended complaint by no later than **Monday, December 2, 2019**. If no amended complaint is filed by that date, this action will be dismissed for the reasons set forth above.

SO ORDERED.

Date: 10/28/2019



TANYA WALTON PRATT, JUDGE
United States District Court
Southern District of Indiana

Distribution:

CHARISSE MILLER
1033 East Washington
Indianapolis, IN 46202